

Appendix A

Primacy Revision Crosswalk

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
SUBPART A—GENERAL			
§ 141.2 DEFINITIONS			
Comprehensive performance evaluation	§ 141.2		
Disinfection profile	§ 141.2		
Ground water under the direct influence of surface water	§ 141.2		
SUBPART H—FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION			
§ 141.70 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS			
<i>Additional requirements for systems serving fewer than 10,000 people.</i> In addition to complying with requirements in this subpart, systems serving fewer than 10,000 people must also comply with the requirements in subpart T of this part.	§ 141.70 (e)		
§ 141.73 FILTRATION			
Beginning January 14, 2005, systems serving fewer than 10,000 people must meet the turbidity requirements in §§141.550 through 141.553.	§ 141.73(a)(4)		

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<p><u>Other filtration technologies.</u> A public water system may use a filtration technology not listed in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section if it demonstrates to the State, using pilot plant studies or other means, that the alternative filtration technology, in combination with disinfection treatment that meets the requirements of §141.72(b), consistently achieves 99.9 percent removal and/or inactivation of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> cysts and 99.99 percent removal and/or inactivation of viruses. For a system that makes this demonstration, the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section apply. Beginning January 1, 2002, systems serving at least 10,000 people must meet the requirements for other filtration technologies in §141.173(b). Beginning January 14, 2005, systems serving fewer than 10,000 people must meet the requirements for other filtration technologies in §141.550 through 141.553.</p>	§ 141.73 (d)		
SUBPART O—CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS			
§ 141.153 CONTENT OF THE REPORTS			
<p>When it is reported pursuant to §141.73 or §141.173 or §141.551: the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits specified in §141.73 or §141.173, or §141.551 for the filtration technology being used.</p>	§ 141.153 (d) (4) (v) (C)		

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SUBPART P—ENHANCED FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION - SYSTEMS SERVING 10,000 OR MORE PEOPLE			
§ 141.170 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS			
Subpart H systems that did not conduct optional monitoring under § 141.172 because they served fewer than 10,000 persons when such monitoring was required, but serve more than 10,000 persons prior to January 14, 2005 must comply with §§ 141.170, 141.171, 141.173, 141.174, and 141.175. These systems must also consult with the State to establish a disinfection benchmark. A system that decides to make a significant change to its disinfection practice, as described in § 141.172(c)(1)(i) through (iv) must consult with the State prior to making such change.	§ 141.170 (d)		
SUBPART Q - PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF DRINKING WATER VIOLATIONS			
§ 141.202 TIER 1 PUBLIC NOTICE- FORM, MANNER, AND FREQUENCY OF NOTICE			
Table 1- Violation Categories and other Situations Requiring a Tier 1 Public Notice	§ 141.202 (a)		
Violation of the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) or Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR) treatment technique requirement resulting from a single exceedance of the maximum allowable turbidity limit (as identified in Appendix A), where the primacy agency determines after consultation that a Tier 1 notice is required or where consultation does not take place within 24 hours after the system learns of the violation;	§ 141.202 (a)(6)		

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§ 141.203 TIER 2 PUBLIC NOTICE- FORM, MANNER, AND FREQUENCY OF NOTICE			
Violation of the SWTR, IESWTR or LT1ESWTR treatment technique requirement resulting from a single exceedance of the maximum allowable turbidity limit.	§ 141.203 (b)(3)(ii)		
APPENDIX A TO SUBPART Q OF PART 141 - NPDWR VIOLATIONS AND OTHER SITUATIONS REQUIRING PUBLIC NOTICE			
<p>5. Turbidity (for TT violations resulting from a single exceedance of maximum allowable turbidity level)</p> <p>MCL/MRDL/TT violations</p> <p>Tier of Public Notice Required Citation</p> <p>2,1 141.71(a)(2) and (c)(2)(i); 141.73(a)(2), (b)(2), (c)(2), and (d); 141.173(a)(2) and (b); 141.551(b)</p> <p>Monitoring and testing procedure violations</p> <p>Tier of Public Notice Required Citation</p> <p>3 141.74(a)(1), (b)(2), and (c)(1); 141.174; 141.560(a)-(c); 141.561</p>	Appendix A I.A.5		
<p>7. Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule violations, other than violations resulting from single exceedance of max. turbidity level (TT)</p> <p>MCL/MRDL/TT violations</p> <p>Tier of Public Notice Required Citation</p> <p>2 141.170-141.173 141.500-141.553</p> <p>Monitoring and testing procedure violations</p> <p>Tier of Public Notice Required Citation</p> <p>3 141.172, 141.174, 141.530-141.544, 141.560-141.564</p>	Appendix A I.A.7		

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<p>9. Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule violations.</p> <p>MCL/MRDL/TT violations</p> <p>Tier of Public Notice Required Citation</p> <p>2 141.500-141.553</p> <p>Monitoring and testing procedure violations</p> <p>Tier of Public Notice Required Citation</p> <p>3 141.530-141.544</p> <p> 141.560-141.564</p>	Appendix A I.A.9		
<p>10. Benchmarking and disinfection profiling</p> <p>MCL/MRDL/TT violations</p> <p>Tier of Public Notice Required Citation</p> <p>N/A N/A</p> <p>Monitoring and testing procedure violations</p> <p>Tier of Public Notice Required Citation</p> <p>3 141.172, 141.530-141.544</p>	Appendix A I.G.10		
<p>6. Systems with treatment technique violations involving a single exceedance of a maximum turbidity limit under the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), or the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR) are required to consult with the primacy agency within 24 hours after learning of the violation. Based on this consultation, the primacy agency may subsequently decide to elevate the violation to Tier 1. If a system is unable to make contact with the primacy agency in the 24-hour period, the violation is automatically elevated to Tier 1.</p>	Appendix A - Endnote 6		

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APPENDIX B TO SUBPART Q OF PART 141 - STANDARD HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE FOR PUBLIC NOTIFICATION			
Contaminant: 2c. Turbidity (IESWTR TT and LT1ESWTR TT) MCLG (mg/L): None MCL (mg/L): TT Standard Health Effects Language for PN: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Appendix B A.2c		
B. Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR), and the Filter Backwash Recycling Rule (FBRR) violations: Contaminant: 3. Giardia lamblia (SWTR/IESWTR/LT1ESWTR) 4. Viruses (SWTR/IESWTR/LT1ESWTR) 5. Heterotrophic plate count (HPC) bacteria (SWTR/IESWTR/LT1ESWTR) 6. Legionella (SWTR/IESWTR/LT1ESWTR) 7. Cryptosporidium (IESWTR/FBRR/LT1ESWTR) MCLG (mg/L): Zero MCL (mg/L): TT Standard Health Effects Language for PN: Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Appendix B B.3-B.7		

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There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including 40 CFR 141.13, and the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule, the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the 2001 Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. The MCL for the monthly turbidity average is 1 NTU; the MCL for the 2-day average is 5 NTU for systems that are required to filter but have not yet installed filtration (40 CFR 141.13).	Appendix B - Endnote 4		
There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including 40 CFR 141.13, and the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule, the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the 2001 Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. Systems subject to the Surface Water Treatment Rule (both filtered and unfiltered) may not exceed 5 NTU. In addition, in filtered systems, 95 percent of samples each month must not exceed 0.5 NTU in systems using conventional or direct filtration and must not exceed 1 NTU in systems using slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration or other filtration technologies approved by the primacy agency.	Appendix B - Endnote 6		

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There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including 40 CFR 141.13, the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) and the 2001 Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR). For systems subject to the IESWTR (systems serving at least 10,000 people, using surface water or ground water under the influence of surface water), that use conventional or direct filtration, after January 1, 2002, the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent may not exceed 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of monthly measurements, and the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent must not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Systems subject to the IESWTR using technologies other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet turbidity limits set by the primacy agency. For systems subject to the LT1ESWTR (systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, using surface water or ground water under the influence of surface water) that use conventional or direct filtration, after January 14, 2005 the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent may not exceed 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of monthly measurements, and the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent must not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Systems subject to the LT1ESWTR using technologies other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet turbidity limits set by the primacy agency.	Appendix B - Endnote 8		
SWTR, IESWTR, and LT1ESWTR treatment technique violations that involve turbidity exceedances may use the health effects language for turbidity instead.	Appendix B - Endnote 10		

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SUBPART T —ENHANCED FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION - SYSTEMS SERVING FEWER THAN 10,000 PEOPLE			
§141.500 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS			
The requirements of this subpart constitute national primary drinking water regulations. These regulations establish requirements for filtration and disinfection that are in addition to criteria under which filtration and disinfection are required under subpart H of this part. The regulations in this subpart establish or extend treatment technique requirements in lieu of maximum contaminant levels for the following contaminants: <i>Giardia lamblia</i> , viruses, heterotrophic plate count bacteria, <i>Legionella</i> , <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and turbidity. The treatment technique requirements consist of installing and properly operating water treatment processes which reliably achieve:	§ 141.500		
At least 99 percent (2 log) removal of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> between a point where the raw water is not subject to recontamination by surface water runoff and a point downstream before or at the first customer for filtered systems, or <i>Cryptosporidium</i> control under the watershed control plan for unfiltered systems; and	§ 141.500 (a)		
Compliance with the profiling and benchmark requirements in §§141.530 through 141.544.	§ 141.500 (b)		
§141.501 WHO IS SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPART T?			
You are subject to these requirements if your system:	§ 141.501		
Is a public water system;	§ 141.501 (a)		
Uses surface water or GWUDI as a source; and	§ 141.501 (b)		
Serves fewer than 10,000 persons.	§ 141.501 (c)		

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§141.502 WHEN MUST MY SYSTEM COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS?			
You must comply with these requirements beginning January 14, 2005 except where otherwise noted.	§ 141.502		
§141.503 WHAT DOES SUBPART T REQUIRE?			
There are seven requirements of this subpart, and you must comply with all requirements that are applicable to your system. These requirements are:	§ 141.503		
You must cover any finished water reservoir that you began to construct on or after March 15, 2002 as described in §§141.510 and 141.511;	§ 141.503 (a)		
If your system is an unfiltered system, you must comply with the updated watershed control requirements described in §§141.520-141.522;	§ 141.503 (b)		
If your system is a community or non-transient non-community water system you must develop a disinfection profile as described in §§141.530-141.536;	§ 141.503 (c)		
If your system is considering making a significant change to its disinfection practices, you must develop a disinfection benchmark and consult with the State for approval of the change as described in §§141.540-141.544;	§ 141.503 (d)		
If your system is a filtered system, you must comply with the combined filter effluent requirements as described in §§141.550-141.553;	§ 141.503 (e)		
If your system is a filtered system that uses conventional or direct filtration, you must comply with the individual filter turbidity requirements as described in §§141.560-141.564; and	§ 141.503 (f)		
You must comply with the applicable reporting and recordkeeping requirements as described in §§141.570-141.571.	§ 141.503 (g)		

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§141.510 IS MY SYSTEM SUBJECT TO THE NEW FINISHED WATER RESERVOIR REQUIREMENTS?			
All subpart H systems which serve fewer than 10,000 are subject to this requirement.	§ 141.510		
§141.511 WHAT IS REQUIRED OF NEW FINISHED WATER RESERVOIRS?			
If your system begins construction of a finished water reservoir on or after March 15, 2002 the reservoir must be covered. Finished water reservoirs for which your system began construction prior to March 15, 2002 are not subject to this requirement.	§ 141.511		
§141.520 IS MY SYSTEM SUBJECT TO THE UPDATED WATERSHED CONTROL REQUIREMENTS?			
If you are a subpart H system serving fewer than 10,000 persons which does not provide filtration, you must continue to comply with all of the filtration avoidance criteria in §141.71, as well as the additional watershed control requirements in §141.521.	§ 141.520		
§141.521 WHAT UPDATED WATERSHED CONTROL REQUIREMENTS MUST MY UNFILTERED SYSTEM IMPLEMENT TO CONTINUE TO AVOID FILTRATION?			
Your system must take any additional steps necessary to minimize the potential for contamination by <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts in the source water. Your system's watershed control program must, for <i>Cryptosporidium</i> :	§ 141.521		
Identify watershed characteristics and activities which may have an adverse effect on source water quality; and	§ 141.521 (a)		
Monitor the occurrence of activities which may have an adverse effect on source water quality.	§ 141.521 (b)		

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§141.522 HOW DOES THE STATE DETERMINE WHETHER MY SYSTEM'S WATERSHED CONTROL REQUIREMENTS ARE ADEQUATE?			
During an onsite inspection conducted under the provisions of §141.71(b)(3), the State must determine whether your watershed control program is adequate to limit potential contamination by <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts. The adequacy of the program must be based on the comprehensiveness of the watershed review; the effectiveness of your program to monitor and control detrimental activities occurring in the watershed; and the extent to which your system has maximized land ownership and/or controlled land use within the watershed.	§ 141.522		
§141.530 WHAT IS A DISINFECTION PROFILE AND WHO MUST DEVELOP ONE?			
A disinfection profile is a graphical representation of your system's level of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> or virus inactivation measured during the course of a year. If you are a subpart H community or non-transient non-community water system which serves fewer than 10,000 persons, your system must develop a disinfection profile unless your State determines that your system's profile is unnecessary. Your State may approve the use of a more representative data set for disinfection profiling than the data set required under §§141.532-141.536.	§ 141.530		
§141.531 WHAT CRITERIA MUST A STATE USE TO DETERMINE THAT A PROFILE IS UNNECESSARY?			
States may only determine that a system's profile is unnecessary if a system's TTHM and HAA5 levels are below 0.064 mg/L and 0.048 mg/L, respectively. To determine these levels, TTHM and HAA5 samples must be collected after January 1, 1998, during the month with the warmest water temperature, and at the point of maximum residence time in your distribution system.	§ 141.531		

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§141.532 HOW DOES MY SYSTEM DEVELOP A DISINFECTION PROFILE AND WHEN MUST IT BEGIN?			
A disinfection profile consists of three steps:	§ 141.532		
First, your system must collect data for several parameters from the plant as discussed in §141.533 over the course of 12 months. If your system serves between 500 and 9,999 persons you must begin to collect data no later than July 1, 2003. If your system serves fewer than 500 persons you must begin to collect data no later than January 1, 2004.	§ 141.532 (a)		
Second, your system must use this data to calculate weekly log inactivation as discussed in §§141.534 and 141.535; and	§ 141.532 (b)		
Third, your system must use these weekly log inactivations to develop a disinfection profile as specified in §141.536.	§ 141.532 (c)		
§141.533 WHAT DATA MUST MY SYSTEM COLLECT TO CALCULATE A DISINFECTION PROFILE?			
Your system must monitor the following parameters to determine the total log inactivation using the analytical methods in §141.74 (a), once per week on the same calendar day, over 12 consecutive months:	§ 141.533		
The temperature of the disinfected water at each residual disinfectant concentration sampling point during peak hourly flow;	§ 141.533 (a)		
If your system uses chlorine, the pH of the disinfected water at each residual disinfectant concentration sampling point during peak hourly flow;	§ 141.533 (b)		
The disinfectant contact time(s) ("T") during peak hourly flow; and	§ 141.533 (c)		
The residual disinfectant concentration(s) ("C") of the water before or at the first customer and prior to each additional point of disinfection during peak hourly flow.	§ 141.533 (d)		

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§141.534 HOW DOES MY SYSTEM USE THIS DATA TO CALCULATE AN INACTIVATION RATIO?			
Calculate the total inactivation ratio as follows, and multiply the value by 3.0 to determine log inactivation of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> :	§ 141.534		
If your system uses only one point of disinfectant application, you must determine one inactivation ratio ($CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}$) before or at the first customer during peak hourly flow, or	§ 141.534 (a) (1)		
If your system uses only one point of disinfectant application, you must determine successive $CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}$ values, representing sequential inactivation ratios, between the point of disinfectant application and a point before or at the first customer during peak hourly flow. Under this alternative, your system must calculate the total inactivation ratio by determining ($CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}$) for each sequence and then adding the ($CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}$) values together to determine ($\sum CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}$).	§ 141.534 (a) (2)		
If your system uses more than one point of disinfectant application before the first customer, you must determine the $CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}$ value of each disinfection segment immediately prior to the next point of disinfectant application, or for the final segment, before or at the first customer, during peak hourly flow using the procedure specified in §141.534(a)(2).	§ 141.534 (b)		
§141.535 WHAT IF MY SYSTEM USES CHLORAMINES, OZONE, OR CHLORINE DIOXIDE FOR PRIMARY DISINFECTION?			
If your system uses chloramines, ozone, or chlorine dioxide for primary disinfection, you must also calculate the logs of inactivation for viruses and develop an additional disinfection profile for viruses using methods approved by the State.	§ 141.535		

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§141.536 MY SYSTEM HAS DEVELOPED AN INACTIVATION RATIO; WHAT MUST WE DO NOW?			
Each log inactivation serves as a data point in your disinfection profile. Your system will have obtained 52 measurements (one for every week of the year). This will allow your system and the State the opportunity to evaluate how microbial inactivation varied over the course of the year by looking at all 52 measurements (your Disinfection Profile). Your system must retain the Disinfection Profile data in graphic form, such as a spreadsheet, which must be available for review by the State as part of a sanitary survey. Your system must use this data to calculate a benchmark if you are considering changes to disinfection practices.	§ 141.536		
§141.540 WHO HAS TO DEVELOP A DISINFECTION BENCHMARK?			
If you are a subpart H system required to develop a disinfection profile under §§141.530 through 141.536, your system must develop a Disinfection Benchmark if you decide to make a significant change to your disinfection practice. Your system must consult with the State for approval before you can implement a significant disinfection practice change.	§ 141.540		
§141.541 WHAT ARE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO DISINFECTION PRACTICE?			
Significant changes to disinfection practice include:	§ 141.541		
Changes to the point of disinfection;	§ 141.541 (a)		
Changes to the disinfectant(s) used in the treatment plant;	§ 141.541 (b)		
Changes to the disinfection process; or	§ 141.541 (c)		
Any other modification identified by the State.	§ 141.541 (d)		

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§141.542 WHAT MUST MY SYSTEM DO IF WE ARE CONSIDERING A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE TO DISINFECTION PRACTICES?			
If your system is considering a significant change to its disinfection practice, your system must calculate a disinfection benchmark(s) as described in §§141.543 and 141.544 and provide the benchmark(s) to your State. Your system may only make a significant disinfection practice change after consulting with the State for approval. Your system must submit the following information to the State as part of the consultation and approval process:	§ 141.542		
A description of the proposed change;	§ 141.542 (a)		
The disinfection profile for <i>Giardia lamblia</i> (and, if necessary, viruses) and disinfection benchmark;	§ 141.542 (b)		
An analysis of how the proposed change will affect the current levels of disinfection; and	§ 141.542 (c)		
Any additional information requested by the State.	§ 141.542 (d)		
§141.543 HOW IS THE DISINFECTION BENCHMARK CALCULATED?			
If your system is making a significant change to its disinfection practice, it must calculate a disinfection benchmark using the following procedure: Step 1: Using the data your system collected to develop the Disinfection Profile, determine the average <i>Giardia lamblia</i> inactivation for each calendar month by dividing the sum of all <i>Giardia lamblia</i> inactivations for that month by the number of values calculated for that month. Step 2: Determine the lowest monthly average value out of the twelve values. This value becomes the disinfection benchmark.	§ 141.543		

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§141.544 WHAT IF MY SYSTEM USES CHLORAMINES, OZONE, OR CHLORINE DIOXIDE FOR PRIMARY DISINFECTION?			
If your system uses chloramines, ozone or chlorine dioxide for primary disinfection your system must calculate the disinfection benchmark from the data your system collected for viruses to develop the disinfection profile in addition to the <i>Giardia lamblia</i> disinfection benchmark calculated under §141.543. This viral benchmark must be calculated in the same manner used to calculate the <i>Giardia lamblia</i> disinfection benchmark in §141.543.	§ 141.544		
§141.550 IS MY SYSTEM REQUIRED TO MEET SUBPART T COMBINED FILTER EFFLUENT TURBIDITY LIMITS?			
All subpart H systems which serve populations fewer than 10,000, are required to filter, and utilize filtration other than slow sand filtration or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet the combined filter effluent turbidity requirements of §§141.551-141.553. If your system uses slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration you are not required to meet the combined filter effluent turbidity limits of subpart T, but you must continue to meet the combined filter effluent turbidity limits in §141.73.	§ 141.550		
§ 141.551 WHAT STRENGTHENED COMBINED FILTER EFFLUENT TURBIDITY LIMITS MUST MY SYSTEM MEET?			
Your system must meet two strengthened combined filter effluent turbidity limits.	§ 141.551		
The first combined filter effluent turbidity limit is a “95 th percentile” turbidity limit that your system must meet in at least 95 percent of the turbidity measurements taken each month. Measurements must continue to be taken as described in §141.74(a) and (c). Monthly reporting must be completed according to §141.570. The required limits for specific filtration technologies follow:	§ 141.551 (a)		
If your system consists of conventional filtration or direct filtration, your 95 th percentile turbidity value is 0.3 NTU.	§ 141.551 (a) (1)		

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If your system consists of all other “alternative” filtration, your 95 th percentile turbidity value is a value determined by the State (not to exceed 1 NTU) based on the demonstration described in §141.552	§ 141.551 (a) (2)		
The second combined filter effluent turbidity limit is a “maximum” turbidity limit which your system may at no time exceed during the month. Measurements must continue to be taken as described in §141.74(a) and (c). Monthly reporting must be completed according to §141.570. The required limits for specific filtration technologies follow:	§ 141.551 (b)		
If your system consists of conventional filtration or direct filtration, your maximum turbidity value is 1 NTU.	§ 141.551 (b) (1)		
If your system consists of all other “alternative” filtration, your maximum turbidity value is a value determined by the State (not to exceed 5 NTU) based on the demonstration as described in §141.552	§ 141.551 (b) (2)		
§141.552 MY SYSTEM CONSISTS OF “ALTERNATIVE FILTRATION” AND IS REQUIRED TO CONDUCT A DEMONSTRATION - WHAT IS REQUIRED OF MY SYSTEM AND HOW DOES THE STATE ESTABLISH MY TURBIDITY LIMITS?			
If your system consists of alternative filtration (filtration other than slow sand filtration, diatomaceous earth filtration, conventional filtration, or direct filtration) you are required to conduct a demonstration (see tables in §141.551), your system must demonstrate to the State, using pilot plant studies or other means, that your system’s filtration, in combination with disinfection treatment, consistently achieves:	§ 141.552 (a)		
99 percent removal of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts;	§ 141.552 (a) (1)		
99.9 percent removal and/or inactivation of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> cysts; and	§ 141.552 (a) (2)		
99.99 percent removal and/or inactivation of viruses.	§ 141.552 (a) (3)		
[Reserved]	§ 141.552 (b)		

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
§141.553 MY SYSTEM PRACTICES LIME SOFTENING - IS THERE ANY SPECIAL PROVISION REGARDING MY COMBINED FILTER EFFLUENT?			
If your system practices lime softening, you may acidify representative combined filter effluent turbidity samples prior to analysis using a protocol approved by the State.	§ 141.553		
§141.560 IS MY SYSTEM SUBJECT TO INDIVIDUAL FILTER TURBIDITY REQUIREMENTS?			
If your system is a subpart H system serving fewer than 10,000 people and utilizing conventional filtration or direct filtration, you must conduct continuous monitoring of turbidity for each individual filter at your system. The following requirements apply to continuous turbidity monitoring:	§ 141.560		
Monitoring must be conducted using an approved method in §141.74(a);	§ 141.560 (a)		
Calibration of turbidimeters must be conducted using procedures specified by the manufacturer;	§ 141.560 (b)		
Results of turbidity monitoring must be recorded at least every 15 minutes;	§ 141.560 (c)		
Monthly reporting must be completed according to § 141.570; and	§ 141.560 (d)		
Records must be maintained according to § 141.571.	§ 141.560 (e)		
§141.561 WHAT HAPPENS IF MY SYSTEM'S TURBIDITY MONITORING EQUIPMENT FAILS?			
If there is a failure in the continuous turbidity monitoring equipment, your system must conduct grab sampling every four hours in lieu of continuous monitoring until the turbidimeter is back on-line. Your system has 14 days to resume continuous monitoring before a violation is incurred.	§ 141.561		

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
§141.562 MY SYSTEM ONLY HAS TWO OR FEWER FILTERS - IS THERE ANY SPECIAL PROVISION REGARDING INDIVIDUAL FILTER TURBIDITY MONITORING?			
Yes, if your system only consists of two or fewer filters, you may conduct continuous monitoring of combined filter effluent turbidity in lieu of individual filter effluent turbidity monitoring. Continuous monitoring must meet the same requirements set forth in §141.560(a) through (d) and §141.561.	§141.562		
§141.563 WHAT FOLLOW-UP ACTION IS MY SYSTEM REQUIRED TO TAKE BASED ON CONTINUOUS TURBIDITY MONITORING?			
Follow-up action is required as follows:	§ 141.563		
If the turbidity of an individual filter (or the turbidity of combined filter effluent (CFE) for systems with 2 filters that monitor CFE in lieu of individual filters) exceeds 1.0 NTU in two consecutive recordings 15 minutes apart, your system must report to the State by the 10 th of the following month and include the filter number(s), corresponding date(s), turbidity value(s) which exceeded 1.0 NTU, and the cause (if known) for the exceedance(s).	§ 141.563 (a)		
If a system was required to report to the State for three months in a row and turbidity exceeded 1.0 NTU in two consecutive recordings 15 minutes apart at the same filter (or CFE for systems with 2 filters that monitor CFE in lieu of individual filters), your system must conduct a self-assessment of the filter(s) within 14 days of the day the filter exceeded 1.0 NTU in two consecutive measurements for the third straight month unless a CPE as specified in §141.563(c) was required. Systems with 2 filters that monitor CFE in lieu of individual filters must conduct a self assessment on both filters. The self-assessment must consist of at least the following components: assessment of filter performance; development of a filter profile; identification and prioritization of factors limiting filter performance; assessment of the applicability of corrections; and preparation of a filter self-assessment report.	§ 141.563 (b)		

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
If a system was required to report to the State for two months in a row and turbidity exceeded 2.0 NTU in 2 consecutive recordings 15 minutes apart at the same filter (or CFE for systems with 2 filters that monitor CFE in lieu of individual filters), your system must arrange to have a comprehensive performance evaluation (CPE) conducted by the State or a third party approved by the State not later than 60 days following the day the filter exceeded 2.0 NTU in two consecutive measurements for the second straight month. If a CPE has been completed by the State or a third party approved by the State within the 12 prior months or the system and State are jointly participating in an ongoing Comprehensive Technical Assistance (CTA) project at the system, a new CPE is not required. If conducted, a CPE must be completed and submitted to the State no later than 120 days following the day the filter exceeded 2.0 NTU in two consecutive measurements for the second straight month.	§ 141.563 (c)		
§ 141.564 MY SYSTEM PRACTICES LIME SOFTENING. IS THERE ANY SPECIAL PROVISION REGARDING MY INDIVIDUAL FILTER TURBIDITY MONITORING?			
If your system utilizes lime softening, you may apply to the State for alternative turbidity exceedance levels for the levels specified in §141.563. You must be able to demonstrate to the State that higher turbidity levels are due to lime carryover only, and not due to degraded filter performance.	§ 141.564		
§ 141.570 WHAT DOES SUBPART T REQUIRE THAT MY SYSTEM REPORT TO THE STATE?			
This subpart T requires your system to report several items to the State. The items which must be reported and the frequency of reporting follows:	§ 141.570		
If your system is subject to combined filter effluent requirements, §§ 141.550-141.553, your system must report:	§ 141.570 (a)		
The total number of filtered water turbidity measurements taken during the month by the 10 th of the following month	§ 141.570 (a) (1)		

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
The number and percentage of filtered water turbidity measurements taken during the month which are less than or equal to your system's required 95th percentile limit by the 10 th of the following month	§ 141.570 (a) (2)		
The date and value of any turbidity measurements taken during the month which exceed the maximum turbidity value for your filtration system by the 10 th of the following month	§ 141.570 (a) (3)		
If your system is subject to individual filter turbidity requirements, §§ 141.560-141.564, your system must report:	§ 141.570 (b)		
That your system conducted individual filter turbidity monitoring during the month, by the 10 th of the following month	§ 141.570 (b) (1)		
The filter number(s), corresponding date(s), and the turbidity value(s) which exceeded 1.0 NTU during the month, by the 10 th of the following month but only if 2 consecutive measurements exceeded 1.0 NTU	§ 141.570 (b) (2)		
If a self-assessment is required, the date that it was triggered and the date that it was completed, by the 10 th of the following month (or 14 days after the self-assessment was triggered only if the self-assessment was triggered during the last four days of the month)	§ 141.570 (b) (3)		
If a CPE is required, that the CPE is required and the date that it was triggered, by the 10th of the following month	§ 141.570 (b) (4)		
Copy of completed CPE report, within 120 days after the CPE was triggered	§ 141.570 (b) (5)		
If your system is subject to disinfection profiling, §§141.530-141.536, your system must report the following information:	§ 141.570 (c)		
Results of optional monitoring which show TTHM levels < 0.064 mg/L and HAA5 levels < 0.048 mg/L (Only if your system wishes to forgo profiling), or that your system has begun disinfection profiling by:	§ 141.570 (c) (1)		
July 1, 2003 for systems serving 500-9,999	§ 141.570 (c) (1) (i)		
January 1, 2004 for systems serving fewer than 500	§ 141.570 (c) (1) (ii)		

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
If your system is subject to disinfection benchmarking requirements, §§141.540-141.544, your system must report the following information:	§ 141.570 (d)		
A description of the proposed change in disinfection, your system's disinfection profile for <i>Giardia lamblia</i> (and, if necessary, viruses) and disinfection benchmark, and an analysis of how the proposed change will affect the current levels of disinfection, anytime your system is considering a significant change to its disinfection practice	§ 141.570 (d)(1)		
§ 141.571 WHAT RECORDS DOES SUBPART T REQUIRE MY SYSTEM TO KEEP?			
Your system must keep several types of records based on the requirements of subpart T, in addition to recordkeeping requirements under § 141.75. A description of the necessary records, the length of time these records must be kept, and for which requirement the records pertain follows. Your system is required to maintain the records described, if it is subject to the specific requirement.	§ 141.571		
If your system is subject to individual filter turbidity requirements, §§141.560-141.564, your system must keep results of individual filter monitoring for at least 3 years.	§ 141.571 (a)		
If your system is subject to disinfection profiling, §§141.530-141.536, your system must keep results of profile (including raw data and analysis) indefinitely.	§ 141.571 (b)		
If your system is subject to disinfection benchmarking, §§141.540-141.544, your system must keep the benchmark (including raw data and analysis) indefinitely.	§ 141.571 (c)		

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
PART 142-NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTATION		
§ 142.14 RECORDS KEPT BY STATES.		
Records of turbidity measurements must be kept for not less than one year. The information retained must be set forth in a form which makes possible comparison with the limits specified in §§141.71, 141.73, 141.173 and 141.175, 141.550-141.553 and 141.560-141.564 of this chapter. Until June 29, 1993, for any public water system which is providing filtration treatment and until December 30, 1991, for any public water system not providing filtration treatment and not required by the State to provide filtration treatment, records kept must be set forth in a form which makes possible comparison with the limits contained in §141.13 of this chapter.	§ 142.14 (a) (3)	
Records of disinfectant residual measurements and other parameters necessary to document disinfection effectiveness in accordance with §§141.72 and 141.74 of this chapter and the reporting requirements of §§141.75, 141.175, and 141.570, of this chapter must be kept for not less than one year.	§ 142.14 (a) (4) (i)	
Records of decisions made on a system-by-system and case-by-case basis under provisions of part 141, subpart H, subpart P, or subpart T of this chapter, must be made in writing and kept by the State.	§ 142.14 (a) (4) (ii)	
Any decisions made pursuant to the provisions of part 141, subpart P or subpart T of this chapter.	§ 142.14 (a) (7)	
Records of systems consulting with the State concerning a modification to disinfection practice under §§141.170(d), 141.172(c), and 141.542 of this chapter, including the status of the consultation.	§ 142.14 (a) (7) (i)	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
Records of decisions that a system using alternative filtration technologies, as allowed under §§141.173(b) and §141.552 of this chapter, can consistently achieve a 99.9 percent removal and/or inactivation of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> cysts, 99.99 percent removal and/or inactivation of viruses, and 99 percent removal of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts. The decisions must include State-set enforceable turbidity limits for each system. A copy of the decision must be kept until the decision is reversed or revised. The State must provide a copy of the decision to the system.	§ 142.14 (a) (7) (ii)	
Records of systems required to do filter self-assessment, CPE, or CCP under the requirements of §141.175 and §141.563 of this chapter.	§ 142.14 (a) (7) (iii)	
§ 142.16 SPECIAL PRIMACY REQUIREMENTS.		
Requirements for States to adopt 40 CFR part 141, Subpart P Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection- Systems Serving 10,000 or More People. In addition to the general primacy requirements enumerated elsewhere in this part, including the requirement that State provisions are no less stringent than the Federal requirements, an application for approval of a State program revision that adopts 40 CFR part 141, Subpart P Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection - Systems Serving 10,000 or More People, must contain the information specified in this paragraph:	§ 142.16 (g)	
Requirements for States to adopt 40 CFR part 141, Subpart T Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection - Systems Serving Fewer than 10,000 People. In addition to the general primacy requirements enumerated elsewhere in this part, including the requirement that State provisions are no less stringent than the Federal requirements, an application for approval of a State program revision that adopts 40 CFR part 141, Subpart T Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection - Systems Serving Fewer than 10,000 People, must contain the information specified in this paragraph:	§ 142.16 (j)	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
Enforceable requirements: States must have rules or other authority to require systems to participate in a Comprehensive Technical Assistance (CTA) activity, the performance improvement phase of the Composite Correction Program (CCP). The State must determine whether a CTA must be conducted based on results of a CPE which indicate the potential for improved performance, and a finding by the State that the system is able to receive and implement technical assistance provided through the CTA. A CPE is a thorough review and analysis of a system's performance-based capabilities and associated administrative, operation and maintenance practices. It is conducted to identify factors that may be adversely impacting a plant's capability to achieve compliance. During the CTA phase, the system must identify and systematically address factors limiting performance. The CTA is a combination of utilizing CPE results as a basis for follow-up, implementing process control priority-setting techniques and maintaining long-term involvement to systematically train staff and administrators.	§ 142.16 (j) (1)	
State practices or procedures.	§ 142.16 (j) (2)	
Section 141.530-141.536 - How the State will approve a more representative data set for optional TTHM and HAA5 monitoring and profiling.	§ 142.16 (j) (2) (i)	
Section 141.536 of this chapter- How the State will approve a method to calculate the logs of inactivation for viruses for a system that uses either chloramines, ozone, or chlorine dioxide for primary disinfection.	§ 142.16 (j) (2) (ii)	
Section 141.542 of this chapter- How the State will consult with the system and approve significant changes to disinfection practices.	§ 142.16 (j) (2) (iii)	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
<p>Section 141.552 of this chapter- For filtration technologies other than conventional filtration treatment, direct filtration, slow sand filtration, or diatomaceous earth filtration, how the State will determine that a public water system may use a filtration technology if the PWS demonstrates to the State, using pilot plant studies or other means, that the alternative filtration technology, in combination with disinfection treatment that meets the requirements of §141.72(b) of this chapter, consistently achieves 99.9 percent removal and/or inactivation of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> cysts and 99.99 percent removal and/or inactivation of viruses, and 99 percent removal of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts. For a system that makes this demonstration, how the State will set turbidity performance requirements that the system must meet 95 percent of the time and that the system may not exceed at any time at a level that consistently achieves 99.9 percent removal and/or inactivation of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> cysts, 99.99 percent removal and/or inactivation of viruses, and 99 percent removal of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts.</p>	<p>§ 142.16 (j) (2) (iv)</p>	